

Return to an Address of the Honourable The House of
Commons, dated 4th March 1828;—for

Copy of the REPORT, laid before the Colonial Department by Lieut. Colonel Cockburn, on the subject of Emigration; together with the Instructions received from that Department on 26 January 1827.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 March 1828.*

EMIGRATION.

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Copy of the REPORT, laid before the Colonial Depart-

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W. H. Gaunoy

EMIGRATION.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 4th March 1828;—for

Copy of the REPORT, laid before the Colonial
Department by Lieut. Colonel *Cockburn*, on the
subject of Emigration, together with the Instructions
received from that Department on 26 January 1827.

Colonial Department,
Downing-Street,
7th March 1828. }

F. L. GOWER.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 10 March 1828.

INSTRUCTIONS.

(Copy.)

Downing-Street, 26th January 1827.

SIR,

IT has been thought expedient that measures should be taken for 300,000 Acres of Waste Land being surveyed, and other necessary arrangements made for the reception in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, during the ensuing Autumn, of 2,000 Emigrants, heads of families, (say 10,000 souls,) in the event of such a measure being finally decided upon by His Majesty's Government; and Lord Bathurst having selected you as a fit person to carry these arrangements into effect, and to perform such further services as are hereinafter expressed, you are to consider yourself as appointed a Commissioner for said purposes, and to be governed in the performance of your duties by the following Instructions.

You are to proceed without delay to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, and after consulting on the subject of these Instructions with the respective Lieutenant Governors of those Provinces, you will proceed to the districts which under all circumstances appear best suited to the purposes of Settlement, with a view of ascertaining, previous to any surveys or other arrangements being made, that not only the situation is eligible, but that the quality of the land is such as to ensure the means of ultimate success to any industrious settler who may be placed thereon. In ultimately forming your determination on this part of your Instructions, you will keep in mind the great advantage to be derived from placing the new Settlements as near as possible to inhabited parts of the country.

The total quantity of land to be thus laid out under your directions is not to exceed 300,000 Acres; in fixing the proportion for each Province, you must be guided by information to be obtained on the spot. Having fixed on the situation and determined the quantity of land to be surveyed and laid out in each Province, and made the necessary arrangements for effecting the latter, you will ascertain the most eligible place of disembarkation for the proportion of settlers intended to be sent there; you will also take measures for insuring the means of removal being provided for them and their baggage, from the place of disembarkation to the place of Settlement. It will also be necessary that a supply of one month's provisions should be actually received, and put into store at the place of Settlement, previous to the arrival of the Emigrants, as likewise that there is a due proportion at the point

COLONEL COCKBURN'S INSTRUCTIONS

of disembarkation, and the means of supplying them on the route from thence to the place of destination.

The food to be issued to the settlers must be sufficient, and of good and wholesome quality; but in fixing the particular description of which the ration is to be composed, you must be governed by local circumstances, always recollecting, that where a saving can be made to the public, without injury to the settler, a material and manifest advantage will result.

You are aware that the question of Emigration has not as yet been decided, and that the service you are now employed upon is rather of a precautionary than of a definitive character. It would, therefore, be highly desirable, unless you shall have received more distinct instructions to that effect, that the arrangement for the supply of food and conveyance should, as much as possible, be made contingent on the actual arrival of Emigrants; always, however, understanding, that there must be no sort of risk or doubt as to these articles being actually forthcoming when required.

You will make inquiries as to the quantity, price, and description of such agricultural implements, and other articles generally required by settlers, as could be provided in the Colonies. As it may, however, turn out more advisable to send those articles direct from England, you will not enter into any conclusive arrangements for their supply, except in the instance of felling axes, with respect to which as their construction is better understood in the Colonies than at home, you may use your own discretion.

You will take measures for insuring that there are practicable communications from the old to the new Settlements; and as the prosperity of the Emigrants must be so dependent on the state of the roads in their immediate vicinity, you are particularly directed to give all due attention to this article of your instructions.

For the better preservation of the provisions, you will make such arrangements for putting up storehouses, and clearing and fencing a few acres round them, as you may see fit.

You will supply yourself with such maps, plans, and diagrams of the different provinces, districts, and townships as may be best calculated to show, in the clearest point of view, the relative position of the new Settlements where you intend to place the Emigrants who may be eventually sent out, the extent to which surveys have been actually made, and the extent to which the lands have been disposed of, distinguishing as far as possible those which have been granted and settled from those which have been granted and neglected. The water communications should also be described with all possible clearness and accuracy; and the falls and rapids, as affording eligible spots for the erection of mills and the establishment of villages, should be distinctly pointed out.

It might also be useful to obtain some general information as to the population, price of labour, and value per acre of uncleared lands, in the different townships.

It will be expedient that, in concurrence with the governors, you should select the persons who are to form the settling department, whether as superintendents or otherwise, in the different Colonies, using great caution to make a due selection for so important a trust, and fully explaining that all such appointments are to be clearly understood as entirely contingent on the actual arrival of settlers.

You will perceive that the foregoing Instructions allude more particularly to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, to which provinces the arrangements for the eventual conveyance of Emigrants are at present confined. When you shall have performed the service herein pointed out to you in the above-named provinces, and shall have made a report of what you have done in obedience to this part of your instructions, you will proceed to Lower and Upper Canada, where you will in like manner communicate your instructions to the Governor General in the one, and to the Lieutenant Governor of the other; with the former you will consult on the subject of Emigration generally, and on all points connected with the disposal or settlement of the ungranted and unimproved lands in the different Colonies.

From both Lower and Upper Canada you will bring home similar topographical information to that already described as being required from the other provinces.

These

These instructions will insure you the assistance and co-operation of all persons in authority in the Colonies, whether civil or military; and the Surveyor General and other provincial officers will be directed, by the persons administering the respective governments, to supply you with such documents as you may require, the better to enable you to fulfil the duties thus entrusted to you; and should you require any of the books, plans, diagrams, estimates, or other documents, appertaining or referring to the former settling department, and in possession of the deputy quartermaster general, or other military departments, the officer commanding the forces will direct the same to be delivered over to you. It is therefore confidently expected, that on your return to England you will be provided with every description of information necessary to enable the Government here to carry into effect a more extensive system of emigration to all parts of British America, should the same be deemed requisite and advisable.

Your return to England will not be required until July or August. You will, however, be expected to use all due diligence, but accuracy and detailed information are of the first importance.

It is to be hoped that the several Colonial Legislatures will provide the funds necessary for surveying the lands and constructing the roads within their respective provinces, or it may, perhaps, be so arranged as to pay for the surveys by a per centage on the land, the same as has lately been done in Upper Canada; at all events, however, it is to be expected that the expenditure to be incurred under these instructions shall not exceed £. 10,000.

Directions will be sent by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to the senior officers of the Commissariat Department in the provinces where you may be resident, to supply you, under the authority and directions of the persons therein commanding the forces, with such sums as you may from time to time require in the performance of the above-named services, it being, however, understood that you are previously to submit a written requisition to the inspection and consideration of the person commanding the forces, pointing out the cause of your requiring such sum, or the particular disbursements you are about to make with it.

In proceeding from one province to another, you will provide yourself with certificates, signed by the commander of the forces, showing the total amount you have received in each.

You will be allowed to charge your travelling and other expenses while employed on this service, and on your return to England, the amount of remuneration for the services you have performed will be decided on.

I am, &c.

(signed) R. W. HORTON.

Copy of a LETTER from Lieutenant Colonel Cockburn to the
Right Honourable R. W. Horton.

SIR,

18, Half Moon Street, 17th September 1827.

MY Letters of the 8th April from Halifax, of the 30th same month from Miramichi, and again from Halifax of the 15th June, will have informed you, up to the latter of those dates, of the progress I had made towards the fulfilment of the instructions under which I was sent out. Convinced, however, of the importance of making myself fully understood, and anxious that the information afforded should be as collective as possible, I shall, in commencing the general report which it now becomes my duty to prepare, return to the period of my first arrival in Nova Scotia.

On the 3d of April I landed at Halifax, and immediately put myself in communication with Sir James Kempt, to whom I submitted my Instructions, and from whom I obtained the necessary authorities for being furnished by the Surveyor General, and all other officers of the province, with every information and assistance in their power to afford, touching the service on which I was employed. His Excellency, however, stated at once, that in his opinion, the numerous grants

of land already made in Nova Scotia, (settlers having been placed in nearly every advantageous part of it), would preclude the possibility of finding any disposable tract adapted to the purposes of extensive emigration. The correctness of this opinion, you will perceive, is abundantly confirmed by the map of Nova Scotia herewith transmitted; and which, by means of its different colours, exhibits at one view the relative situation, extent, and quality of all the ungranted lands throughout the province; and although some of the vacant tracts may possibly not warrant the *exact* bearings, or contain the *precise* quantities as therein laid down. I am fully satisfied, that for every purpose of general reference, this document will be found sufficiently correct; to a great part of the labour and pains bestowed on its compilation I was a witness, and feel obliged to the Surveyor General and his son for the assistance afforded in this, and other points connected with their office.

The various other reports, plans, and information obtained in Nova Scotia, and herewith transmitted, tend to a more comprehensive understanding of the map; and still further to establish the fact, that of the total amount of land still remaining at the disposal of the Crown within the province, and which according to the *Surveyor General*, may be estimated at 3,780,000 acres, no one tract can be found containing more than 40,000 acres fit for cultivation.

See Extracts from his General Information Book, in Appendix, A. No. 1.

The large space remaining vacant in the counties of Annapolis, Shelburne, Queen, and Lunenburg, all accounts agree in describing as generally intersected with lakes, ponds, rocks, and barrens; and the ungranted lands in Cumberland, particularly in the neighbourhood of the Cobequid Mountain, though well timbered, are known to be rocky, and but little sought after. Were Emigrants, however, to be sent out in small numbers, there are, doubtless, some parts of Nova Scotia well calculated for their reception. The township of Maxwelton in the county of Pictou, for instance, contains, according to the statement of Mr. *Crerar*, the deputy surveyor of the district, 40,000 acres of good vacant land, and easy of access, either from the Gulf of St. Lawrence or the Atlantic Ocean. The county of Sydney, including the adjacent parts of the county of Halifax, Mr. *Wentworth Taylor*, the deputy surveyor of the district, states as containing 120,000 acres of good vacant land, which are also well situated for settlement; it should, however, be observed, that the latter are by no means in one block, and the Surveyor General thinks their quantity may be rather over rated. Information was also obtained of some other tracts of vacant good land of nearly similar extent, though not of such easy access, as likewise of many smaller parcels in various parts of the province; but in no instance could I discover any one connected tract of sufficient importance to justify my incurring the expense of having it explored. Great part of the foregoing information was acquired subsequent to my first leaving Halifax; previous however to so doing, I had heard and seen sufficient to convince me that *New Brunswick* afforded a much finer field for extensive emigration than *Nova Scotia*, and under this impression I was induced at an early period of my inquiries to direct my attention to the relative advantages of the different situations of the various and extensive tracts of land known to be vacant in the former province.

See his Report in the Appendix, A. No. 2.

See his Plan and Report in the Appendix, A. No. 3.

In this, as in every other part of the service I was employed on, I received the most valuable advice and assistance from Sir James Kempt, and I can offer no stronger proof of the superior advantage attached to the situation ultimately fixed upon, than by stating it to have been pointed out by his Excellency, not only as the one in British North America of the greatest importance to have settled, but provided the lands turned out good, as the most likely to conduce to all the purposes required.

Having completed my preparatory arrangements in Halifax, I proceeded on the 10th of April, on my journey towards New Brunswick, by the way of Windsor, Annapolis, and Digby, which afforded me the gratification of seeing a succession of beautiful and extensive settlements, and the means of obtaining much important and practical information; besides, by taking this route from Halifax, and that of Onslow, Truro, Pictou, and Guysborough in *returning*, I insured to myself the advantage of passing through the greater and more valuable parts of both provinces, previous to offering any decided opinion on the subject of my mission.

On the 13th of April I reached St. John's, New Brunswick, where I was detained until the 16th, owing to the river not being considered sufficiently clear of ice to admit of the steam boat going up, and the road being at this season (as I believe

I believe it is at all others) next to impassable. This delay was the more to be lamented, as Sir Howard Douglas was at Fredericton, and I felt averse to making inquiries within the limits of his government previous to having obtained his authority for so doing. The time, however, was by no means lost, for through the kind attention of Mr. Wedderburne, secretary to the New Brunswick Agricultural and Emigrant Society, I was put in possession of some interesting and useful facts respecting the progress of several emigrants who had been placed upon their lands under his immediate observation.

See Statement sent by Mr. Wedderburne, dated 1st May 1827, in the Appendix, B. No. 1.

Mr. Minette, a deputy surveyor, of whom very favourable mention had been made to me, being also at St. John's, I obtained from him much positive and satisfactory information concerning that part of the country between the Miramichi River and Nepisiguit on the Bay of Chaleur, through which the proposed new communication between Halifax and Quebec is to run, and which Mr. Minette had been employed to explore and mark out.

On the 27th April I reached Fredericton, and was received by Sir Howard Douglas with that cordiality and kindness which are the best and most gratifying assurances of future co-operation and support. The heads of all his public departments were in like manner ready and anxious to afford every information in the line of their respective employments; but to Captain Hurd, the Surveyor General of the Province, and to Mr. Baillie, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, my thanks are more particularly due; indeed, I know not how sufficiently to express my acknowledgments for the important and continued assistance they afforded me; no means were left untried, no exertion spared by them to supply me with the best and most extensive information; in fact, they seemed identified with the service I was employed on, and as deeply interested in its success as I was myself. Thus aided in the inquiries I had to make, the period of my stay at Fredericton was materially lessened; and on the 23d April, backed by the fullest approval of Sir Howard Douglas in all I was doing, (for his Excellency entirely agreed as to there being every reason for preferring the tract between Petecoudiac and Miramichi to all others for commencing on,) and provided with every description of information judged likely to be useful, I crossed the St. John's river, and proceeded on my journey. I should mention, that amongst the documents taken with me from Fredericton was a map of New Brunswick compiled with the minutest care from the records, plans and reports in the different offices, and the oral information of persons best acquainted with the nature and description of the lands throughout the province. This map, which was prepared in the surveyor general's office for the express purpose of assisting the description of inquiry I was employed to make, proved of the greatest service; and a copy of it made out in like manner, under Captain Hurd's immediate direction, was sent forward with my letter of the 15th June. Mr. Baillie and Captain Hurd would have accompanied me through the parts of New Brunswick I had still to visit, if their official duties could have been so arranged as to have admitted of their so long absence from the seat of government, without danger of inconvenience to the public service. The risk, however, was thought too great; and it was therefore arranged that Mr. Smith and Mr. Beckwith, the former the confidential assistant in the surveyor general's office, and the latter in the Crown Commissioners, should be attached to my party, with directions to remain as long as I might find occasion for their services; and this was deemed the more requisite, not only from the very general knowledge possessed by those gentlemen of every part of the province, and the consequent assistance they would be competent to afford, but with a view of enabling them on returning to Fredericton to explain the object and extent of any measure I might find it right to adopt, and thus, as far as possible, prevent the chance of misunderstanding, in the event of future correspondence with their respective departments.

Mr. Maelauchlan (an officer on the half-pay of the late 104th regiment, and distinguished for his great zeal and activity in Upper Canada, where he was severely wounded), having been recommended by Sir Howard Douglas to fill the situation of superintendent, should emigration take place to any part of New Brunswick, I judged it advisable to procure this gentleman's assistance during the remainder of my tour through the province, deeming it of first-rate consequence to afford him so favourable an opportunity of becoming acquainted with arrangements making in reference to a service, the details of which, if it ever took effect, were to be placed under his superintendence;

superintendence; and well knowing, from his great capabilities and experience as a surveyor, that he was fully qualified to forward and take part in the inquiries I was making.

The distance from Fredericton to Chatham, the port and principal town on the Miramichi river, is about 120 miles. There is a road, such as it is, the whole way; the first forty-five miles of which, by the side of the Nashauk river and over what is called The Portage, are the worst. We were, nevertheless, very glad, on arriving at the upper part of the south-west branch of the Miramichi, to avail ourselves of water conveyance for the remaining seventy-five miles; and by dint of perseverance, and a determination to get the better of all difficulties, succeeded in reaching Chatham on the night of the 25th of April. A great portion of the country we had passed through during this part of our journey had been lately settled, and afforded constant opportunities of acquiring the best information as to the wants, progress, and capabilities of the settlers, by seeing and conversing with them on the very spots they were labouring to improve. On these occasions, I never failed to inquire their opinions as to the advantage a person would have, if placed on lands with assistance similar to that which it is proposed should be advanced to those to be sent out by Government, and the power of such person to repay, within a given time, the amount so expended in establishing him. To this inquiry the answer scarcely ever varied, and was as follows:—"Give him good land, and in five years he will be able to commence repaying you at the rate of five pounds a year, or more, provided you consent to receive it in produce. I wish I had ever had such a chance." With respect to repayment in money, they were less confident, and when pressed on this point, seemed to think that the prevailing habit of barter transactions would render the fulfilment of any such arrangement very difficult and uncertain. During the continuance of my tour through the different provinces, the above inquiry was repeated day after day, and hour after hour; and though the persons to whom it was made were of all the different ranks in society, the reply was so generally and entirely to the same effect, that I feel bound to believe the expectation it holds out would seldom fail to be realized, provided the experiment be made under the limits and precautions you have already suggested. Sir Howard Douglas had been good enough to send forward to Chatham for the purpose of notifying my intention of visiting that place, and requesting that every information and assistance might be afforded me. No sooner, therefore, was my arrival made known, than all the gentlemen of the neighbourhood did me the kindness of calling, to offer their services; and before I left Chatham, I really believe I had seen every person in any way acquainted with the quality of the lands for fifty miles round.

In such a mass of information, it is in no way surprising that statements somewhat contradictory were occasionally made. To have taken them all down in writing would have filled a large volume, and tended perhaps rather to confuse than explain. Sufficient will, however, be found noted in the general Remark Book, and other accompanying memoranda, to shew that though the lands immediately fronting on the gulf shore, and through which the new line of road has for the present been opened, are of unequal quality, yet those in rear of the road, and in a direct line between Richibuctoo and Petecoudiac, are generally considered good and fit for settlement. It is in this latter direction, that the great line of communication towards Lower Canada must ultimately be laid out, so as to cross the rivers and streams where bridges can easily be thrown over them, reduce the distance nearly one-third of its present extent, and, by passing through a fine hard wood tract, avoid the low lands, swamps and barrens, described as occasionally occurring in the front. Although during the nine days I remained at Chatham, I was each day more strongly confirmed in the belief that the tract between Petecoudiac and Miramichi, generally speaking, was of a description to answer the purposes of Emigration, I still felt that nothing ought to be left to chance on so vital a point, and more particularly as it concerned a part of the Colonies which it was of such acknowledged importance to the whole to have settled; I therefore determined on sending surveyors through the woods, pointing out the courses which each was to take; and directing them to adopt every means for ascertaining with the greatest possible accuracy the quality of the lands they passed through; and to meet me again at Richibuctoo, with their several reports. The severity of weather which subsequently took place, unprecedented at so late a period of the spring, materially impeded the accomplishment

of this part of my arrangements, and the receipt of some of the reports (extracts from the whole of which are herewith transmitted) was consequently delayed till after my arrival in Nova Scotia.

On the 4th of May I left Chatham, but, owing to contrary winds and bad weather, did not reach *Richibuctoo* until the night of the 9th, though the distance by land is only forty-five miles. The latter place, though by no means so populous as the former, is well settled, and I received from the inhabitants every possible assistance and attention. Letters were waiting my arrival from Mr. Macleuchlan, detailing the difficulties occasioned by the bad weather, and stating, that as the surveyors had been driven to seek shelter amongst the settlements, he was fearful I should have left *Richibuctoo* before the services required in the woods could be completed, and had therefore directed Mr. Beckwith and Mr. Jouett, after completing their surveys, to return direct to their homes, and send their reports from thence to await my arrival at Halifax. Of this alteration, I by no means approved; however, all I could do was, to make the best arrangements within my reach, for remedying the evil.

On the 11th of May, I went up the *Richibuctoo* River, as far as it is navigable, stopping to obtain information at different places where settlements had been effected; and a finer water communication, for its extent, I never saw.

On the 14th of May I left *Richibuctoo*, and on the 15th reached *Shediac*, from whence I proceeded to the *Petecoudiac* River, over the first road practicable for wheels, which I had seen since leaving *Fredericton*. The land about "*the Bend*" (for so the place is called) was for a long time considered of inferior quality, and was thereby prevented from being settled as soon and as thickly as might otherwise have been expected. The importance of the situation, however, at last brought it into repute; and the soil now proves to be as productive as any in the province. The number of houses which have lately been erected give it the appearance of a town; and although no regular village has been laid out, there is already some difficulty, and much expense, in procuring a space sufficient for a building lot. This place stands on the isthmus through which the land communication between Nova Scotia and all parts of New Brunswick and the Canadas does and must continue to pass. The distance from it to the Gulf of St. Lawrence at *Shediac*, is only sixteen miles; to the Bay of Fundy, either by land or water, about twenty; the river being navigable so far up for schooners of the largest class; and the road to *Halifax* good for carriages of any description the whole way. With such advantages of situation, the *Bend* of *Petecoudiac* cannot fail of rapidly increasing in population and importance; and I have been more detailed in describing it, on account of its immediate vicinity to the new townships now laying out. At *Petecoudiac*, I was met by Mr. Smith, who had left me at Chatham, and to whom I had entrusted the exploring that part of the vacant lands between *Richibuctoo* and *Petecoudiac*, situated to the rear of the settlements on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Notwithstanding all obstructions of wind and weather, this gentleman had performed the service allotted to him in a masterly manner; and his plan and report were so clear and explanatory, as to warrant every confidence in the favourable accounts which they detailed.

During my stay at the *Bend*, I received information of a tract of vacant land on the other side of the river, said to amount to two or three hundred thousand acres, and to be throughout of first-rate quality; and as this new tract was in the immediate vicinity of the lands to which my attention had been so strongly directed, I did not hesitate again to avail myself of the services of Mr. Smith, and directed him to proceed forthwith to explore it, and having done so, to meet me with his plan and report at *Truro*.

On the 18th of May, I left *Petecoudiac*, and proceeded to *Dorchester*, passing over roads and through settlements that would do credit to any country. On the 19th, I reached *Westcock*, the residence of Mr. Justice Botsford, a gentleman whose general knowledge of the topography, capabilities, and interests of the province, it is admitted, cannot be excelled, and to whom Sir Howard Douglas had written, stating the probable time at which I should pass through his neighbourhood (the parish of *Sackville*) and requesting him to afford me every information and assistance in his power. To a person of whom such frequent and favourable mention had been made to me, I was most anxious of becoming known; and on obtaining that advantage

did not fail to enter with him most fully on the various points connected with my mission, and to seek his candid opinions and advice thereon. The result was in every way most satisfactory, for in no one instance, have I met with a person more conversant on the subject, or more sanguine as to the great and general advantages to be derived from an extensive and well-regulated system of Emigration. His approval of the situation selected for commencing on, was decided and unqualified; and of such high importance to the security and welfare of British North America generally, but more particularly to New Brunswick, does he consider the opening the new proposed great line of communication towards the Canadas, that he offered, during the intervals of official occupation, his personal assistance in laying it out, or in any manner connected with it, wherein he could be made useful. Amongst other papers herewith transmitted, you will find a letter from Mr. Botsford, addressed to me some time after I had left him, and in which, after time for further consideration, you will perceive he recapitulates the same opinions. His observations respecting the consequences which have arisen from the very extensive and unrestricted choice of soil hitherto allowed to persons obtaining lands in the colonies, are highly valuable, and repeated proofs of their accuracy have come within my own knowledge.

See Appendix, B.
No. 2.

On the 20th of May, accompanied by Mr. Botsford, I left Westcock for Bay Verte, a harbour for small vessels on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and one side of which is in New Brunswick, the other in Nova Scotia. One of the objects of this visit was to see an old established and very respectable settler of the name of Chapple, of whose practical knowledge in every point connected with new settlements Mr. Botsford had a high opinion. From both Mr. Chapple and his son much useful information was obtained; and here again I had the gratification of finding my previous opinions and calculations fully confirmed.

See Appendix, B.
No. 3.

On the 21st May we left Bay Verte, and after passing through a beautiful country, reached Amherst in Nova Scotia, where I took leave of my excellent and zealous friend the Judge, and proceeded the same evening on my route to Truro. After leaving Amherst, the country became less settled until I had passed the Cobequid Mountain; but on entering the township of Londonderry, I again found myself in the midst of flourishing settlements; and the same favourable appearance may, generally speaking, be said to have prevailed during the remainder of my tour in Nova Scotia. On arriving at Truro, on the 22d May, I received your letter of the 9th March. On the 23d, I was employed making inquiries respecting the vacant lands in the township; the only person, however, who proved qualified to give information on the subject, was Mr. Miller, the deputy surveyor of the district, by whose account it appears that the quantity still remaining to be disposed of is inconsiderable.

See his Statement,
Appendix, A. No. 4.

On the 24th, Mr. Maclauchlan and Mr. Smith arrived, and I was much gratified at receiving most encouraging accounts of the lands they had been employed to explore. The Shepody Tract, (that which Mr. Smith had last passed through) proved in every respect equal to the very favourable accounts received of it at Petecoudiac. Mr. Maclauchlan's account of the lands he had passed through was also decidedly good; and this, together with the former Report of Mr. Smith and that of Mr. Layton, received while I was at Westcock, and various other opinions and testimonies to the same effect, put me entirely at ease as to the tract between Petecoudiac and Miramichi being fit for settlement. From Truro Mr. Smith returned by the Bay of Fundy and St. John's to Fredericton; and on reaching the latter place, was to commence, under the superintendence of the surveyor general, the different maps and plans which I required to take to England, and which he had so well qualified himself to make out correctly. Your letter of the 7th February, received at Miramichi, having enjoined the putting off as much, and to as late a period as possible, the incurring any expense for the special purpose of Emigration during the present year, I was of course most anxious to delay, as long as circumstances would safely admit of my so doing, the carrying into effect that part of my instructions which directed that the necessary measures should be taken for having 300,000 acres of the waste lands of the Crown surveyed, and I therefore gladly availed myself of Mr. Maclauchlan's voluntary and very handsome offer to continue with me until I reached Halifax, thinking it very probable on arriving there I might receive still later directions from you.

Appendix, B. No. 4.

See their Plans
and Reports,
Appendix, B. No. 5.

On the evening of the 24th May I arrived at Pictou. On the 25th saw Mr. Cramer, the deputy surveyor, whose report has already been alluded to, and ascertained

ascertained that the vacant lands in the district did not exceed 50,000 acres altogether, but those were easy of access. In the evening I embarked on board the government vessel Chebuctoo, which Sir James Kempt, anxious in every way to facilitate the service I was engaged in, had sent to meet me, with orders to the master to place himself under my directions.

On the 26th May I reached Prince Edward's Island, where I remained till the 30th, on the evening of which day I again embarked on board the Chebuctoo for Cape Breton. During my stay at the island I employed each day in visiting different parts of it. *The climate, soil, and situation are all highly favourable*, but the lands remaining at the disposal of the Crown would not amount altogether to upwards of 30,000 or 40,000 acres. Of these, about 15,000 are situated in *Township 55*, and 12,000 in *Township 15*. I saw the surveyor general of the island, but could obtain no additional information from him. On the 4th of June I landed at Louisburg, formerly the principal establishment of the French in the Island of Cape Breton, and in those days a place of considerable extent. The harbour is one of the finest in America, and never frozen up. From Louisburg (where there are at present but a few fishermen's huts) I proceeded at once to Sidney. The distance is about twenty-five miles, the first twelve of which are wretched, and through a country which appeared to be rocky and stony, though producing in some places a growth of hard wood. Previous to my leaving Halifax, Sir James Kempt had written to Captain Crawley, the surveyor general of Cape Breton, apprizing him of the period about which I might be expected to visit the island, and requesting him to obtain every possible information, and have a map, similar to those already described, prepared against my arrival. On reaching Sydney, and putting myself in communication with the surveyor general, I had the satisfaction of finding that the instructions of Sir James Kempt had been in every way fulfilled; and the map of Cape Breton herewith transmitted (compiled and finished by Mr. W. H. Crawley, the deputy surveyor general of the island) may, I have no doubt, be entirely relied on, and certainly is a document to do credit to any office. The climate and situation of this island are much on a par with Prince Edward's. The soil, though of different description, and not of the same even quality throughout, may in many places be considered equally productive. The vacant lands are more extensive, and may altogether certainly be estimated at 500,000 acres; of these, the tracts extending from the St. Denys River to the road leading from Port Hood to Whykokamah Basin, and containing about 50,000 acres, and that below, or to the southward of the St. Denys, and extending to the road leading from Hawksbury to St. George's Channel, and containing about 60,000 acres, may be considered among the best. These tracts are merely divided by the River St. Denys, and the narrow line of settlements established on its banks. The tract extending from the sources of the Miray River to St. Peter's Bay, and lying between the Atlantic Ocean and the Bras d'Or Lake, also contains from 50,000 to 80,000 acres of land, generally speaking, supposed fit for settlement. The above make up but a small proportion of the disposable lands; but I have quoted them as being better known and very generally spoken of as good. The lands on the shores of the Bras d'Or Lake have nearly all been granted.

On the 6th June, having obtained all the information which could be required at and in the neighbourhood of Sidney, I set out for St. Peter's Bay, taking the route by the Portage and Bras d'Or Lake. The total distance is about fifty miles, thirty-five of which were by means of this most beautiful of all water communications. At St. Peter's, I obtained much useful information from the Reverend Mr. McLeod, the Catholic clergyman, and from Mr. Kavenagh, Member of the Provincial Parliament, and one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of Cape Breton.

On the evening of the 7th of June I again embarked on board the Chebuctoo, and on the 8th reached Arichat, a beautiful harbour in L'Isle Madame, where I saw Mr. Luce, a deputy surveyor, who had been mentioned to me by Captain Crawley and others, as particularly well qualified to give accurate information respecting the lands in the southern district, and as, moreover, possessing much general information respecting the whole Island. Mr. Luce's statements were decidedly favourable respecting the lands, and his opinions equally so respecting emigration. This gentleman appeared to be quite master of the subject, and from his zeal, intelligence, and experience, fully to deserve the favourable mention I had frequently heard made of him.

See Papers in Appendix, C. No. 1.

See Appendix, D. No. 1.

See their Statements, Appendix, D. No. 2.

See Appendix, D. No. 3.

On the evening of the 9th I arrived at Guysborough in Nova Scotia, one of the most beautiful places I ever saw, and where I had a long interview with Mr. Wentworth Taylor, the deputy surveyor for the county, whose information and reports have already been referred to.

On the 11th of June I returned to Halifax, where I received Mr. Baillie's letter of the 11th of April, together with a copy of the "Minutes of Evidence," to the 3d of April, and the Second "Report of the Emigration Committee." *The paragraph in the latter in page 5, which states that the Committee had been informed that preparations were actually made in Nova Scotia for the reception of emigrants at a very short notice, appeared to me to refer so pointedly to the arrangements I had been sent out to make, that I no longer felt justified in delaying to have the 300,000 acres surveyed, as directed in my instructions. I therefore immediately wrote to Sir Howard Douglas, requesting his Excellency to give the necessary directions to the Surveyor General of New Brunswick, for laying out on the tract marked E., six townships, each to contain 500 lots of 100 acres; and further recommending that the offer of Mr. Maclauchlan, for performing this service, might be accepted.* In expressing a wish as to the person to be employed in laying out the new townships, I was actuated by the very low terms contained in Mr. Maclauchlan's proposal, the advantage he would derive, if employed as superintendent, by a previous knowledge of the nature and quality of every lot in the settlement, and the importance of having him on the spot should emigrants have been sent out in conformity with the recommendation of the Committee. The detailed plan of the new townships herewith transmitted, shows their exact situation, the courses of the numerous and beautiful rivers running through them, and their very short distance from the harbours of Shediac, Cocagne, and Richibuctoo, all of which are annually made use of to a considerable extent by the ships coming out for timber. During the short time I remained at the latter place, upwards of twenty vessels arrived from England, their passage averaging from twenty to twenty-five days. The plan also shews the extent of the old settlements with which the new townships are surrounded, and the precise direction in which the great line of communication between Nova Scotia and the Canadas will be opened; and a reference to the map of New Brunswick, already transmitted, will show in how easy and connected a manner these new townships may be extended over millions of acres eligibly situated for settlements, and consisting of lands reported fit for cultivation. I also forward herewith a plan of the lands surveyed by Mr. Smith on the right bank of the Petecoudiac River, and extending towards the Bay of Fundy. On the 15th June I had the honour of sending you a brief account of my proceedings up to that date, together with two Estimates, and the offers and details upon which they were formed, for sending out and sufficiently establishing emigrants on their lands; one of these made the total expense for a family, consisting of a man, a woman, an adult, and two children, amount to 66*l.*, or 13*l.* 4*s.* each individual; the other to 56*l.* the family, or 11*l.* 4*s.* for each individual. I have had no cause to alter the opinions on which these estimates were formed; on the contrary, further experience has still further confirmed them.

See Appendix, E.

On Sunday the 17th of June, I embarked on board His Majesty's ship Alligator, for Quebec, where I arrived on the 28th of the same month. On the evening of the 30th June, I left Quebec on my way to Upper Canada, and on the 1st July waited on Lord Dalhousie at Sorel. On the 4th July I reached Perth in Upper Canada, where I remained several days, during which I was constantly employed in obtaining information as to the actual state of the settlements. Many of my old friends, of both army and navy, and other inhabitants of the place, were kind enough to accompany me in my visits to the farms of different settlers. As far as I saw, or could obtain information, all was *prosperity, happiness, and content*; and I was particularly gratified at finding that, so far from the assistance originally afforded being forgotten, it was *invariably referred to, and gratefully acknowledged*. Amongst other farms, I visited some on which the settlers taken out by Mr. Robinson in 1823, were placed. I found the latter settlers quiet, industrious and contented, proceeding regularly in the clearing of their lands, and already in possession of property not only sufficient to place them far beyond the reach of want, but to offer ample security for the repayment of any sum that could have been expended in establishing them. The *twenty-two Statements* herewith transmitted, seem to me to put at rest all doubts respecting the capabilities of settlers to make repayment. The *twelve first* were taken down without the least previous notice or arrangement

Appendix, F. No. 1.

arrangement of any sort or kind, in the following manner:—I went to the house of Mr. Morris, a merchant in Perth, and member of the Provincial Parliament for the Bathurst District; and as the settlers came to his warehouse, which is adjoining, to purchase such articles as they stood in need of, they were invited to an interview, during which I inquired as to the period of their locations, the assistance they had received, the extent of their clearings and buildings, the amount of their stock, and their opinions, grounded on their own practical experience, of a settler's capability to commence at the end of five years to make repayment of the amount expended in sending him out, and establishing him on lands. The answers in some instances are in their own writing; in others, they were taken down in *the very words made use of by the settlers*. Amongst the latter statements, will be found one from Captain M'Millan, of the late Glengary Fencibles, who has resided at the settlements from their commencement; and another from the Reverend Mr. Harris, the Protestant clergyman of the place; but it is useless to trouble you with the opinions of individuals on a point where all appeared so entirely to agree; and I can safely assure you, that in perusing the statements alluded to, you may consider them as conveying the opinions of the whole settlement. Were any thing further, however, required to establish the soundness of these opinions, I would offer to your consideration the important and corroborating fact, that the Lanark settlers sent out in 1820 and 1821, and who received a loan in money from Government, under an agreement to commence repayment at the expiration of ten years, have in very many instances notified to Mr. Shaw, the clerk of the establishment, their anxiety and capability to commence repaying at once, if Government would consent to take produce delivered in Perth or Lanark, in lieu of money. I also enclose a *Population Return*, and an aggregate Account of the rateable property in the Bathurst district; and when all these documents are taken into consideration, with the recollection that about thirteen years ago I visited this part of the country, passing through the woods (for not a stick had been cut at the time), to seek for a site on which to commence, and that the town of Perth has now three handsome churches, a gaol, and court house, and trades of every description established in it, the result may, I think, tend to satisfy even the most cautious, of the benefits which may fairly be expected from a well regulated system of Emigration. Before I quit this part of my Report, it may not perhaps be amiss to state, that during the earlier years of these settlements it was frequently urged as a strong ground for objecting to the expense attending their furtherance and support, that the moment the settlers were put in possession of their patents they would dispose of their lands, and go over to the United States. I cannot express to you how much I was gratified at finding the event diametrically in proof against these forebodings of evil. In some instances, alterations in family circumstances at home, or failure in mercantile speculations on the spot, may have induced or compelled individuals to part with their lots; but whenever this has been the case, and the instances I repeat are few, the purchasers have been from those belonging to the settlement, and who at their first coming to it were not worth five shillings in the world. The fact of having redeemed their farms from the wilderness, at the price of their own labour and exertions, seems to enhance to the settlers the value of the locations they possess; and so far from their inclining to quit the settlement, the prevailing wish was to obtain more land, that they might with more safety extend the limits of their present improvements. Many were prepared with the means of purchasing, but I met with none who were inclined to sell.

On the morning of the 10th July I reached York in Upper Canada, and on the 11th waited on Sir Peregrine Maitland at Niagara. There does not appear to be any vacant tract of good land remaining in Upper Canada, unless recourse should be had to remote situations; but on this and other points connected with Emigration, Sir Peregrine Maitland signified his intention of writing to you himself. His Excellency, however, appeared fully aware of the importance, and highly to approve of the opening and settling the proposed new line of communication between Halifax and the Canadas.

On the 14th July I got back to Montreal, where I remained a day or two, to obtain information from some of the *first-rate mercantile houses* as to the prices of provisions and transport through the Canadas. On the 16th of July I had the honour of again waiting upon his Lordship the Governor-in-Chief, at Sorel, who *entirely approved* of the situation chosen for commencing on, and *fully concurred in the motives* which have led to the decision. For his Lordship's opinions as to the

See Appendix, F. No. a.

See Major Hillier's Letter, Appendix, F. No. 3.

See offers in Appendix, F. No. 4.

Appendix, G. No. 1.

parts of Lower Canada best adapted for settlement, I beg to refer you to the communication herewith transmitted, and which his Lordship was good enough to forward to me at Quebec.

Appendix, G. No. 2. On the 17th, I returned to Quebec, and immediately put myself in communication with Mr. Bouchette, the Surveyor General of Lower Canada, respecting the vacant lands throughout the province, but more particularly concerning those which had been referred to by his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief. The Reports, Plans, and other explanatory documents furnished by Mr. Bouchette, are so clear and comprehensive, that a reference to them will at any time afford the fullest information; and I beg here to express my acknowledgments to Mr. Bouchette, for the pains and trouble he took to supply me, not only with all I required, but with every thing he thought might in any way prove of service; as also to offer my testimony to the extensive information, excellent arrangements, and ready assistance at all times to be met with in his office. Having thus, as I hoped, obtained information on all the various points alluded to in my instructions, I embarked at Quebec on the 26th July, and landed in England on the 11th of September.

In the foregoing account of my proceedings, I have merely pointed to the leading features of my inquiries. To have entered into minute details would have exceeded the limits of a letter; but should Emigration be encouraged, I feel confident in assuring you, there is scarcely any point connected with the practical part of it, on which I am not prepared to afford every information that can possibly be required.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(signed)

Francis Cockburn, Commissioner.

Right honourable Robert Wilmot Horton,
&c. &c. &c.

N. B.—The Appendix to Colonel Cockburn's Report will be presented to the House of Commons as soon as copied.

UPPER CANADA.

N^o 1.

COPIES of STATEMENTS from Settlers at Perth, in Upper Canada.

N^o 1.

Sir,

Perth, 6th July 1827.

UPPER CANADA.

Appendix, F.
No. 1.

TO your question, "whether Settlers, at the end of five years, would be able to repay Government the sums advanced on their account, at the rate of five pounds per year, until the debt is repaid?" my reply is, That there cannot be a doubt upon the subject, provided Government will not urge the repayment to be made in cash, but would be pleased to permit the same to be made in produce, such as wheat, &c. And to corroborate this answer, I beg leave to say, that upon the disbandment of the regiment, I was with my family, along with others, provided with a passage, and, upon my arrival at Quebec, was located by the Quarter Master General's department to land in this settlement, and was immediately transferred to it at the expense of Government, for, as a discharged soldier, I had not a penny in my pocket. From the time of my arriving here I received one year's provisions, with various implements and utensils from Government, which, with the blessing of God, and my own industry, enabled me to make a comfortable situation for myself and family; and at the end of five years I had a good house and barn, with shades for cattle, built; about twenty-five acres well cleared and cropped, a yoke of oxen, three cows, and other live stock, and would not have taken, if offered, 150*l*. for my property; and now, at the end of nine years, 300*l*. would not induce me to part with my property.

I have, &c.

(signed)

James Young,

To Col. Cockburn, &c. &c.
Perth.

Serjeant late 103d Regt.

N° 2.

7th June 1827.

Sir,
In reply to your different questions, I beg to state, That I was located by Colonel Marshal in August 1819. I have at this moment, under improvement, at least twenty acres, and I have, in addition, twelve acres chopped, which will be ready for crop next year; I possess one yoke of oxen of the very best kind, two excellent cows, one bull, twelve hogs, one potash kettle, which I paid the sum of twenty-three pounds fifteen shillings for. My brother and myself have provided provisions each one year, for John M'Gee, wife, and six children (my brother, and J. M'Creary, brother-in-law.) I had not five cobs commencing, and at this moment I do not owe one shilling.

UPPER CANADA.
Appendix, F.
No. 1.

I am, &c.

To Col. Cockburn, &c. &c.
Perth.

(signed) *Wm. M'Gee.*

N° 3.

Perth, Upper Canada, 6th July 1827.

I, John Donald, a Settler of Lanark, located by Colonel Marshal, in 1820, six or eight weeks after my arrival at Quebec; had then my wife newly married; had no money; was one of the Lesmahagow Society. Would not now take one hundred pounds for what I have, which is two good cows, a two-year old heifer, a yoke of good oxen, five sheep, a number of swine, a calf, one hundred acres of land, fifteen of which are cleared, and a good crop on them.

(signed) *John Donald.*

P. S.—I owe no one a penny; never received any assistance from any one.

(signed) *John Donald.*

N° 4.

Perth, 6th July 1827.

Sir,
To your question, "whether Settlers would be able to repay the Government the sums advanced on their account, at the end of five years, at five pounds per year?" I answer, That it is my opinion they would: and as a proof, I beg leave to state, for your further information, that I was discharged from the late 103d regiment previous to that corps leaving this country, and was sent by the Quarter Master General's department to this settlement, where I received a grant of land, with a year's provisions and implements. I had not a single shilling at the time of my settling upon my land; but at the end of five years my property was worth 100 *l.*, having a yoke of oxen, two cows, a house and barn, with upwards of twenty acres cleared.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Wm. Watson,*
Serjeant, late 103d Regiment.

To Col. Cockburn, &c. &c.

N° 5.

Perth, 5th July 1827.

Sir,
I was located in Lanark in the year 1820, and had not one shilling of a capital. I now have about twenty-five acres of land cleared, one yoke of oxen, two cows, two calves, nineteen sheep and six hogs, and am free of debt, what I never could have been had I remained in my native isle. I would not take less than 150 *l.* for all my property.

(signed) *Henry Haman.*

Received implements, but no rations.

109.

B 3

I do

UPPER CANADA. I do think that any man would be able to repay the amount advanced by Government to him, commencing at the end of five years, at the rate of five pounds per year.

Appendix, F.
No 1.

H. H.

To Col. Cockburn, &c. &c.

N° 6.

Sir,

Perth, Upper Canada, 6th July 1827.

It is my intention to inform you, I entered this settlement on its commencement, say in 1816, with my wife and a family of eight children, the eldest being then but twelve years of age, and but the small sum of four shillings and sixpence was I possessed of. By the assistance of Government in serving me with rations, implements, &c. I contrived, with industry, to live, so that at the termination of five years, I had thirty acres of land under cultivation, a yoke of oxen, four milch cows, and several head of young cattle, with twelve sheep, hogs, &c. &c.; the whole of which I at that time valued at 125 *l.*; and at present, having increased my stock to two yoke of oxen, and nineteen other head of horned cattle, thirty sheep, forty hogs, &c.; my family being likewise increased to twelve children, with my father and mother in the house; that I therefore value my property, stock, &c. &c. &c. at the lowest estimation this day, to be 300 *l.* H. currency.

I have, &c.

(signed) John Tatlock.

I do not hesitate to state, that any industrious person would have it in his power to be alike independent in the space of five years, and have it in his power to pay five pounds without any inconvenience.

To Col. Cockburn, &c. &c.

N° 7.

Sir,

Bathurst, 6th July 1827.

In answer to your question, if a person sent out by Government to this country, and furnished with money to set him fairly agoing on a farm, would be able to commence and repay the amount at the rate of 5 *l.* per year in produce; I certainly say, Yes. I have been in this country eleven years, and have now about forty-seven acres cleared, a yoke of oxen, four cows, six young cattle, twenty-six sheep, besides pigs, poultry, &c.; and I consider my farm at this moment worth at least 250 *l.*, and the stock 130 *l.* When I came to this country I had nothing, and only received rations for one year.

(signed) Wm. Oley.

N° 8.

Sir,

Bathurst, 4th July 1827.

In answer to your question, if Settlers at the expiration of five years would be able to pay to Government the sums advanced to them, at the rate of 5 *l.* per year, until the whole is repaid; I beg leave to state, That I have not the least doubt but they would be able so to do, especially if the amount is taken in produce. As an instance, I beg to say, that I was discharged from the Canadian Fencibles, and sent on my land with 6 *l.*, and I have now twenty-five acres of cleared land, a yoke of oxen, two two-year-old heifers, two yearlings, two spring calves, one horse, twenty sheep, besides pigs, poultry, &c.; and I consider my farm-stock worth at least 250 *l.*; and I feel that any industrious man may do as well. Indeed, some of my neighbours, who have better lots of land, are more flourishing.

I am, &c.

(signed) Joseph Legary.

To Colonel Cockburn, &c. &c. &c.

AND REPORT ON EMIGRATION.

15

N° 9.

Ramsay, 6th July 1827.

Sir,

In answer to your inquiry respecting my property, and if I consider that a Settler would be able, at the end of five years, to commence repaying to Government the amount they might advance him; provided it was produce, I have not the least hesitation in saying, That any person would be able to do so with the greatest ease.

I came to this country in 1823 from Ireland, under the charge of Mr. Robinson, and received rations for one year. I have now, with the exertions of myself and son, cleared upwards of twenty acres of land, and have a yoke of steers, five milch cows, two yearlings, besides pigs, poultry, &c.; and I consider my lot and crop worth at least 200 l.; add to this, I am happy and contented.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Michael Corkery.*

UPPER CANADA.

Appendix, F.
No. 1.

N° 10.

Ramsay, 6th July 1827.

Sir,

I beg to inform you that I came to this country with Mr. Robinson, and have now about twenty acres cleared, a yoke of steers, one cow, three calves, pigs, poultry, &c. I did not receive rations; and am well contented with my lot, and consider it worth 100 l.

I am, &c.

(signed) *His James Sheil, Mark.*

N° 11.

Ramsay, 6th July 1827.

Sir,

I came to this country from Ireland with Mr. Robinson, and received rations for one year; and I have now seven acres cleared, a yoke of steers, a cow and a calf; and I certainly do think that an industrious man may repay to Government the expense attending his location, and if they do not require it to be paid sooner than five years, and then by instalments in produce at 5 l. per year; and I do consider my farm worth now 80 l.

I am, &c.

(signed) *His Cornelius Ryan, Mark.*

N° 12.

Ramsay, 6th July 1827.

Sir,

In answer to your inquiry I beg leave to say, That I have not the least doubt but that any industrious man may be able to repay to Government the expense incurred by placing him on land, provided produce is taken, and commenced at the end of five years, at the rate of 5 l. per year. I came to this country with Mr. Robinson in 1823, and have at this time twenty-six acres cleared, a yoke of steers, four years old, one cow, two heifers, two steers, and pigs, poultry, &c. I am well pleased and happy, and would not take 100 l. for the lot, independent of the stock, &c.

I am, &c.

(signed) *His Patrick Haly, Mark.*

N° 13.

Perth, Upper Canada, 10th July 1827.

Sir,

In answer to your questions relative to Settlers, I beg leave to state, for your information, That most of the settlers who were located here ten years ago, are now

B 4

prosperous

COLONEL COCKBURN'S INSTRUCTIONS

UPPER CANADA.

Appendix, F. No. 1.

prosperous and contented, with from twenty-five to sixty acres on an average cleared land, and possessed of a yoke of oxen, from two to four cows, from six to ten young stock; pigs, poultry, &c. in proportion; and many, a pair of horses.

With respect to settlers, to whom His Majesty's Government may advance money, being enabled at the expiration of five years to commence repaying the money so advanced, at the rate of 5*l.* per annum, I have not the slightest hesitation in saying, that every settler who may be located in ordinary land can do so with ease, particularly as produce will be taken; and I do not think there are at this moment, in the military settlements, twenty individuals but were prepared to pay that sum or more.

In my neighbourhood, and within my own observation and knowledge, many of the discharged soldiers and emigrants have purchased an additional 100 acres, or when that could not readily be accomplished, taken on lease the Clergy Reserves.

I have, &c.

(signed) Christopher J. Bell, J. P.

N^o 14.

Perth, 7th July 1827.

Sir,
I beg leave to forward you a return of the Births, &c. that have taken place in this part of the Military settlements, from the year 1816 up to the present period. I should have wished to have forwarded a more accurate statement, but the shortness of the time prevented me from so doing. I would, however, remark, that the list I now send includes only that part of the settlement that comes under the immediate observation of the ministers of the different denominations residing in Perth.

On the subject of your inquiry, whether I think that Emigrants being sent out at the expense of Government, and receiving further assistance from them, will be able to refund in annual payments of five pounds, after the expiration of five years from the time they are located; I have no hesitation in giving my opinion. That I think they could, provided they are industrious, and situated on good land. As one of the ministers of the established church in this country, I have had many opportunities of remarking the gradual improvement of the emigrants residing in this quarter, and I have no doubt that the greater number of them would willingly have complied, if such terms were held out to them upon their coming out to Canada, if I may judge from the prosperous condition they are now in.

I remain, &c.

(signed) M. Harris.

	Baptisms.	Marrriages.	Deaths.	
Episcopalians - -	1,030	273	53	{ From 18th October 1819, to the present period.
Presbyterians - -	494	157	- -	{ From 18th October 1817, to the present period.
Roman Catholics - -	373	72	36	{ From 16th April 1823, to 7th July 1827.

N^o 15.

Perth, 9th July 1827.

Sir,
In answer to your question, I beg leave to state, That I came to the Perth settlement at nearly the commencement, and from the way that I have got on myself I have not the least hesitation in saying, that a man placed on a lot of land, under the same circumstances as those of this settlement were, will be able to commence to pay back the amount advanced on his account, at the end of five years payable in produce. My own lot, with stock, &c. was worth 150*l.* at the end of five years.

I am, &c.

Colonel Cockburn, &c. &c.

(signed) James Ferguson.

AND REPORT ON EMIGRATION.

17

N° 16.

Sir,

Perth, 9th July 1827.

From my own experience I know that a man placed on a lot of land, with the same advantages which the Perth settlers have had, will be able, at the end of five years to commence paying back the amount advanced on his account, at the rate of five pounds per year in produce. I came to this settlement in 1817. I did not get rations from Government, and I had no money of my own, but went out to work occasionally. At the end of five years I had a good deal of produce to spare; and since, I have purchased an additional lot of land, for which I paid thirty pounds in cash; and my property at present is very valuable.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Duncan M'Laren.*

UPPER CANADA.

Appendix, F.
No. 1.

N° 17.

Sir,

Perth, 9th July 1827.

In answer to your question, I beg leave to say, That I am one of the Lanark settlers, and, from the manner I have got on myself, I have every reason to believe than an industrious settler would be able to commence paying back the amount advanced on his account, at the rate of five pounds a year, in produce.

I am, &c.

(signed) *James Lindsay.*

N° 18.

Sir,

Perth, 9th July 1827.

In answer to your question, whether a man, placed on a lot of land under the same circumstances as the Perth settlers were, will, at the end of five years, be able to commence paying back the amount advanced on his account, at the rate of five pounds a year, in produce,—I certainly think an industrious man can. I was one of the first settlers that came here, and before the end of the fifth year I had more than 300 bushels of wheat to spare. I have made extensive improvements on my land, besides purchasing an additional lot, for which I paid 90*l.* in cash.

I am, &c.

(signed) *John Greenby.*

To Col. Cockburn, &c. &c.

N° 19.

Sir,

Perth, 9th July 1827.

In answer to your question, I beg leave to state, That I have been one of the first of the Perth settlers, and, from the way that I have got on myself, I have not the least hesitation in saying, that an industrious man, placed on a lot of land, with the same advantages which we have had, will be able, at the end of five years, to commence paying back the amount advanced on his account, at the rate of five pounds per annum in produce.

My property, at the end of five years, was worth 200*l.*

I am, &c.

(signed) *William M'Pherson.*

N° 20.

Sir,

Perth, 10th July 1827.

Captain M'Millan having requested to know my opinion as to whether Settlers on coming to Canada with the same advantages as those who first were located by
109. Government

UPPER CANADA.

Appendix, F.
No. 1.

Government in the Perth settlement, could, at the end of five years, begin to repay the advances made them, by yearly instalments of five pounds, I have no hesitation in saying, that I think they could with great ease; provided such payment was to be made in produce, and emigrants placed on good lots of land. During a residence of nine years in this settlement, I have remarked that, in about five, an industrious farmer may call himself independent; at any rate, he will be able to raise abundance of food, and may, without any inconvenience, spare a small proportion of his surplus produce at a fair price. But much depends upon the quality of the soil, and the disposition of the settler.

(signed)

J. A. Murdock.
Post Master, Lanark.

N° 21.

Sir,

Perth, 9th July 1827.

Having been applied to by Captain M'Millan to state my opinion as to the ability of Settlers, after a residence here of five years, to reimburse Government for the expense of locating them on their land,—I am decidedly of opinion, that an industrious man, on a good lot of land, can easily pay five pounds a year in produce, after the first five years. But the land that has come under my observation varies much in the quality of the soil, from very good to very bad. My opinion, therefore, only refers to the good land. I know many families that can barely support themselves on bad land.

I am, &c.

Colonel Cockburn, &c. &c. &c.

(signed)

John F. Elliott.

Sir,

Perth, Upper Canada, 9th July 1827.

In answer to your question, I beg leave to state, That I have been a constant observer of the manner that the settlers of the Perth settlement have got on from almost the commencement of the settlement; and from what has come under my own knowledge, I have not the least hesitation to give it as my opinion, that a man placed on a lot of land with the same advantages as enjoyed by the above-mentioned settlers, will at the end of five years be able to begin to pay back the amount advanced on his account, at the rate of five pounds a year, payable in produce.

I also beg leave to state, that at the end of five years, if the settler is industrious, he can make his property worth from 100*l.* to 130*l.* I know many farmers in my neighbourhood, whose property was worth 200*l.* at the end of five years, that would not take 300*l.* for their present property; and many have purchased second lots, who had not five shillings when located. Of this I have a full knowledge, in consequence of being registrar of the county.

I have, &c.

(signed)

Alexander M'Millan,
Captain, H. P. Glengary Light Infantry.

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